THE GEMS WE PRODUCE.

WARHINGTON, March 7 .- The value of the pre-

cious stones produced in the United States

during 1897, as shown by a preliminary report

of the United States Geological Survey, was

\$130,675, as compared with \$97,850 in 1896.

The principal items of this total are: Turquoise,

855,000; sapphire, \$25,000; quartz crystal,

\$12,000; tourmaline, \$9,025, and gold quarts,

The principal features of interest to the trade

during the year were the investment of English

capital in, and the increased output of the Fer-

gus county, Montana, sapphire deposits; the

FLUIS ISLAND STATION.

lecretary Gage Recommends That the Appro

WASHINGTON, March 7.-The Secretary of the

mendation of Supervising Architect Tay-

Treasury to-day transmitted to Congress the

tion station at Ellis Island be increased from

Social Courtesies to Prince Albert.

ognizance will be taken of the visit of Prince

Albert of Belgium, he will receive many social

dinner in his honor, at which the guests will number seventy, and on Saturday he will

will number seventy, and on Saturday he will be the guest of the Belgian Minister and the Countess Lichterveide at a large dinner. The arrangements for his reception at New York are in the hands of Count Lichterveide, the Government taking no part other than extending the usual customs courtesies, though Lieut, Langhorne, the American attaché at Brussels, accompanied the Prince as the representative of this country, and as such will attend him during his tour.

STOCK BROKER ARRESTED.

Charged with Selling Stock of a Klandike Sile

ing Company on False Representations.

roker, was held in the Harlem Police Court

resterday for examination on a charge of de

frauding Emma Ruckabert of 1788 Third ave-

nue and Charles Drews of 106th street and Am-

sterdam avenue. Krapf, it is alleged, sold the

luced to Krapf by Gerstner, a real estate deal-

er, to whom she had applied to find a purchaser

U. P. BEORGANIZERS WIN.

May Issue the Proposed \$80,000,000 of Bonds

The motion of Arthur W. Barnard, who holds 500 shares of Union Pacific Railway stock, to

-Injunction Suit Palls.

enjoin the Union Pacific Reorganization Com-

mittee from issuing bonds in excess of \$75,000.

900, has been denied by Justice Chase of the

Supreme Court. The plaintiff said that while

the original plan of reorganization gave the

CATALONIA BREAKS HER SHAFT.

The Disabled Cunarder Towed Into Halifax

HALIFAX, March 7.-The Cunard steamable

Catalonia, from Liverpool Feb. 23 for Boston.

was towed here to-day with a broken shaft by

the tank steamer Delaware, from Liverppool for

curred on Wednesday, March 2, in lat. 42° 35

N., long. 52 50 W, while running at full

speed. A crash shook the ship and she cyme

speed. A crash shook the ship and she cwme to a standstill.

The crank shaft is broken and the slide valve and light grar in the engine room damaged. The weather was flue. Distress signals were shown by day and night. On Friday the Delaware took the disabled vessel in tow for Halifax, the nearest port. The lines did not once part in the 530 miles covered. Fog set in thick shortly after starting, but cleared on Saturday. In clear weather they made nine knots. On Saturday night the steamers pitched considerably in heavy weather.

The Catalonia had cleven second cabir and seventy steerage passengers, all of whom will go to Haston on Wednesday morning by the Plant steamer Halifax.

GEN. BUTT'S APPOINTMENTS.

Four Members of His Staff Named-He Man

Established Headquarters at Home.

Brig.-Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade

has established headquarters for the present at

his residence, 8 West Fifty-second street, Fri-

Morales Going Back to Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 7.-Col. Prospere

Morales, the Guatemalan exile, who has been

few days for Guatemala. He says that his triends have assured him that he will be ele-vated to the Presidency immediately upon his return. in this city for several months, will leave in

Philadelphia. The mishap to the Cata

by a Tank Steamer.

CHOSEN TO BE NEW YORK'S CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Pacertainty as to Whether Re Will Accept the Office-His Record as State Superin-tendent of Public Instruction Before He Became President of the University of Illinois. Andrew Sloan Draper, now President of the

University of Illinois, and from 1888 to 1892 Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State, was elected Central Superintendent of Schools for New York city, with a salary \$5,000 a year, at a special meeting of the Board of Education yesterday. Contrary to general expectation there was no contest over the office. Considerable routine business was transacted the board before the matter of the election of a Central Superintendent came up. All of the nineteen members of the board, including President Hubbell, were present, and there was also

a large attendance of outsiders. At the conclusion of the routine business Commissioner John J. Agar rose and said:

Mr. President, I move that we proceed at once to the election of a City Superintendent, I desire to put in nomination for that position pr. A. S. Draper, President of the University of Dinois. He is an eminently fit man for the position and has had considerable experience as apublic educator in this State, as well as in other places. It is scarcely necessary for me to say more about Dr. Droper to the members of this board, as those who do not know him personally know of him and of his work."

In seconding the nomination Commissioner Swanstrom of Brooklyn said: "As the name of Dr. Maxwell has been mentioned in connection with the position for which Dr. Draper has just been nominated. I desire to state that it was my intention to nominate Dr. Maxwell. Both of these gentlemen stand for what is best and highest in public education. Some days ago Maxwell wrote to Dr. Draper that he would not be a candidate if Dr. Draper was to be one. not be a candidate if Dr. Draper was to be one. Dr. Maxwell felt then, as he does now, that he had no right to stand in the way of a gentleman so eminently fitted for the position as Dr. Draper.

It is my intention now, and I hereby do so, to second the nomination of Dr. Draper. In justice to that gentleman, however, I want to say that in response to a telegram sent him several days are asking whether he had withdrawn his previous retusal to consider an appointment here, I have a letter in my pocket from Dr. Draper, dated Cleveland, March 4, in which he relicrates his retusal to accept the election if he is chosen. In the letter Dr. Draper expresses annoyance at the failure of neople here to regard his letter of declination, written three weeks ago, as final.

cili accept. Dr. Moxwell has be opinion of Dr. on very gind to defer to the opinion of Dr. Draner's friends and help in whatever way I can

perintendent's salary at \$8,000 a year. This was unanimously adopted.
Commissioner Eustis then brought up the matter of Dr. Draper's declination of the office. He moved that a committee of three, consisting of the President, Vice-President, and Chairman of the Committee on School Systems, be authorized to go to Chicaro at once and inform Dr. Draper officially of his election. He said that a written notification would scarcely be sufficient in view of Dr. Draper's attitude. All the arguments that could be brought to bear on him should be advanced by representative members of the board so as to insure his acceptance of the office.

in view of Dr. Draper's attitude. All the arguments that could be brought to bear on him should be advanced by representative members of the board so as to insure his acceptance of the effice.

Vice-President Swanstrom objected to this arrangement, saying he didn't think it at all necessary to go to Chicago. A vote showed a majority of the members in favor of Commissioner Eustie's plan. President Hurbell then anajority of the members in favor of Commissioner Eustie's plan. President Hurbell then anounced that he couldn't go to Chicago now en account of business engagements. He appointed Commissioner Agar protested that he couldn't go, either. Then Commissioner Swanstrom said that he certainly couldn't go and appointed Commissioner Eusties to take his place. After considerable discussion it was agreed to lay the estire maiter over until the members of the committee surgested by Commissioner Eustis had time to talk it over and come to some agreement as to who should notify Dr. Draper.

Br. Braper is very well known in this city and throughout the State. He was born at Westford. Otsero county, on June 21. 1848, was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1886, and from the Albany Law School in 1871 and began the practice of law es a member of the Albany Haw School in 1871 and began the practice of law es a member of resembly from the Second Albany distict. He took an active and prominent part in Legislative work and was a consistent and steadfast friend of Roscoe Conkling in the Senatorial contest of 1881. He was Chalrman of the Republican State Commissioners of Albany in 1880, 1881 and 1882.

In 1884 Dr. Draper was appointed a Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Albany distict. He took an active and prominent part in Legislative work and was accorded State Superinstandent of Public Instruction, and from the beginning of his term he devoted his entire time and energy to conducting the department upon the most approved principles. He soon earned the reputation of the Rate delivering more than a hundred educations a

Sew York, he said:

"I was much surprised by a message from the President of New York's Board of Education advising me of my election as Superintendent of Schools in that city, by a practically unanimous yole, at a meeting held this afternoon. I have repeatedly declined similar offers and in the most positive terms. I am not disposed to say anything further until I make answer to a committee which I am advised has been appointed to confer with me in regard to the matter. Clizens here, members of the alumni, and undergraduates of the university are a unit in hoping that President Draper will follow his precedent and decline the offer, as they say it would be difficult to find another whose influence and control of the university affairs would be as strong and beneficial.

PENSIONS FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS Major Will Approve the Bill Appropriating Excise Moneys for That End.

Mayor Van Wyck gave a hearing yesterday on the bill recently passed by the Legislature setting aside a percentage of the liquor tax fees for a pension for school teachers in this city. The bill provides that make teachers shall be bensioned after thirty-five years service, and women teachers after thirty years service. A number of teachers were present, and they arged the Mayor to approve the bill. He promised to comply with their request.

Park Commissioner Brower of the borough of Brooklyn, who is suffering with throat trouble has gone to Florida for a rest of two weeks. Deputy Sewer Commissioner Brennan has ap-pointed James J. Dillon, a delegate to the Democratic County Committee, his private secretary

ocratic County Committee, his private socretary at a sainty of \$1,500 a year. He has dismissed Duncan C. McKinley as superintendent of catssons at the numping station at Coney Island and abblished the place.

The Civil Service Reform Association will hold a meeting to-morrow night to decide on a plan to contest all appointments made under the new martipal service rules. The association contents that the rules must first have the indersement of the State Board.

Engineer North Resigns.

Edward P. North, who was appointed Water Purveyor by William Brookfield in 1895, and was made engineer in charge of street paying by C. H. T. Collis, Mr. Brookfield's successor, resigned resterday. Last fall, at a meeting of the Board of Estimate. Comptroller Fitch had North's pay reduced.

Four Official Places Filled in the Horough of

These appointments in the Department of Sowers for Queens were announced yesterday: Private Secretary, John W. Davren; Engineer, James H. Johnson; Inspectors, Richard Hill and Henry Croft.

M'CULLAGE SCOLDS OMPTAINS. affere to ften Patter Playing and Cambi

Chief McCullagh summoned the precinct com nanders to Mulberry street in batches yester day and gave them such a raking over as con vinced them that something had "riled the old man." He spoke freely of the subject matter of his lecture, both before and after the meeting. He was not satisfied, he said, with the way his orders to suppress gambling, policy playing, and pool selling were carried out. The orders were positive and the police programme plain. There must be none of these things, yet evidence came

must be none of these things, yet evidence came to him that places were allowed to run in precincts here and there.

"Unless precinct Captains do as they are told they will get into trouble." he said. "I can find others who will, and I will transfer the negligent Captains quickly. That is how transfers will be made."

President York added his warning to the Chief's. The department was making progress, he said. The borough of Queens, once the paradise of gamblers, was cleaned. No houses of any account were open. They would all have to go. "The Captain who does not understand that is skating on very thin ice, the said significantly.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Appointments in Building Department -

Brooklyn Woman Cets a Job. At County Clerk John H. Sutphin's office at lamaica, borough of Queens, yesterday, John Chapman of Long Island City and George W. Petry of Jamaica were sworn in as inspectors of buildings. George A. Brown was chosen as clerk to the Department of Buildings. Fredorick Hamilton and Barth Halaban were sworn in as bridge keepers at the Metropolitan and Hat silton avenue bridges respectively, and Eva A. Head of Brooklyn as topographical draughts mar in the Department of Taxes and Assess-

mar in the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

None of the poll clerks, ballot clerks or inspectors of election in Long Island City nave received any pay for the services they performed at the last election. At a meeting of the unpaid election officers held has night it was agried that each and every claimant should bring suit for the salary, and ex-District Attorney Daniel Noble was retained to prosecute the cases.

DEVERY TO BE ACTING CHIEF. Police Board Designates Him as McCullagh's

Substitute in the Latter's Absence. At a special meeting of the Police Board, held yesterday afternoon, a resolution was introduced by Commissioner Sexton, and passed unanimously, designating Deputy Chief Devery as acting chief during the absence of McCullagh. Last week, when Chief McCullagh went with the Commissioners to inspect the suburban police's lodgings, he designated Deputy Chief Devery will have this duty without further The charter (chapter 293) gives the board the

The charter (chapter 293) gives the board the right of designating a deputy chief to act as chief, and if such designation is not made says the chief may name the acting chief. There was a rumor about Headquarters yesterday that Chief McCullagh had resigned, but he denied this last night. The Chief was not informed by the board of its action in designating Devery as acting chief.

Brooklyn's Official Scaudal Before the Gran

The Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday began the investigation of the alleged irregularities in recently unearthed by Comptroller Coler's expert accountants. The inquiry, which is being conducted under the direction of Assistant District Attorney Clarke, will probably extend over the month.

THE BUDSON LIT BY FIRE.

The Burning of the Octagon Hotel at Under-

cliff Makes a Fine Speciacle. The Octagon Hotel at Undercliff, N. J., was destroyed by fire last night. The building was of wood and the illumination caused by its burning was especially brilliant. The hotel was built about twenty years ago by the Fort Lee Park and Steamboat Company. A line of steamboats ran between it and Thirteenth street in this city and for a time the venture prove successful. After a time the hotel building was used as a poolroom and the place fell into disre pute. It finally came to be known as "The Round House." For five years it has been occupied only by caretakers. The building was situated on the river bank underneath the Pall-

situated on the river bank underneath the Palisades. The company which owned it also
owns the Hotel Langdon.
The Octagon Hotel was about 200 feet long
and three stories high.
The fire, which started at about 8 o'clock, is
supposed to have originated in the carpenter
shop of the building. It was said that a match
had been dropped in a tar barrel. Adolph
Singheizer, the caretaker, and his wife had barely time to escape before the whole building was
ablaze. At one time several adjacent buildings
seened in danger of destruction by sparks, but
the citizens present organized a bucket brigade,
and together with the two fire companies from
Underchiff and Fort Lee prevented the spread of
the flames.

Undercliff and Fort Lee prevented the spread of the flames.

Two other hotels, owned by John McArthur and Vincent Chiny, caught fire in places, but small damage was done. The loss is said to have been about \$15,000.

The illumination attracted crowds of people from the surrounding villages, and many people went over from this city to see the fire Washington Heights in New York afforded a good view of the spectacle and there were many persons congregated there watching it. The fire lasted for several hours.

OLD BARNEY QUITS CAT ALLEY. Roof Torn from Over His Head Refore He Slid Out with His Trunk.

Old Barney was driven out of Cat alley yes terday. He had held it against the city and the Elm street widening for months after the other tenants had moved away, defying the wreckers who tore down all the surrounding buildings and piled the bricks in the yard so high that Barney had to drag his trunk out of the third-story window and slide with it down the pile, when at last he beat a retreat. He did hat only when the sun shope into his attic black with the dirt of ages, and the old rafters black with the dirt of ages, and the old rafters tumbled about his ears. The wreckers had torn the roof off over his head.

The janitor of the "front," who, Barney says, owed him \$2, stored his trunk for him while he went out to look for other quarters. Everytoody, from the Government down, owes Barney money, and if he collects It all he will be very rich. That is what he is waiting for. In the afternoon a representative of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic came around trying to make arrangements to have the old man sent back to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers at Hampton, Va., where he properly belongs. Barney does not like to go for fear his fortune will miss him when it comes looking for him in Cat alley and finns neither him nor the alley there. But he will probably have to go anyhow.

will probably have to go anyhow. CUT HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR. Meeper of a Cigar Store Found Boad to His

William Atkins, who kept a cigar and candy store at 139 West Twenty-eight street, com-mitted suicide yesterday by cutting his throat

from ear to ear with a razor.

Atkins, who was originally a bartender, saved up enough money to open up a little shop at the above address. He was doing a very fair business and was apparently not in any financial difficulties. He had, however, been ill for some time and had complained of having stomach trouble. He slept in the rear of the

stomach trouble. He slept in the rear of the store.
Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock one of the neighbors went to the store to buy something and found the door locked. This was very unusual, so she informed Policeman King of the West Thirtieth street police station, who went around to a window in the rear of the store and looked in. He saw the dead body of Atkins on the bed. There was nothing to indicate why he had killed himself.

Not much was known of Atkins's history in the neighborhood. It was said that he was an Englishman and had been married two months ago. A woman who said she was the dead man's wife came around later in the evening and wanted to see the body, but the police, acting under the instructions of the Coroner, would not let her in.

NEW CHARLES STREET STATION. Police Took Possessien at Midnight - A "Brunk " Its First Prisoner.

Just after midnight Capt. Delaney closed up the old Charles street station house and marched with his reserves to the new house, one block to the west.

The platoon which was going off duty reported at the new house, and went to bed there. There will be a formal opening at 8 o'clock this morning, when the police day officially begins.

John Connery, drunk and disorderly, was the first prisoner locked up in the new house. WESTERN RAILROADS WIN.

DECISION IN THE NEBRASRA MAXI-MUM FREIGHT RATE CASE.

The Verdiet of the Sucreme Court Muscks Out the Populist Schedule of Rates-Loud Pe-mand from Sebrasha Pops for an Extra Session to Pass Aucthor Freight Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 7.- The long pending Nebraska maximum freight rate cases was de-cided to-day by the Supreme Court in favor of the railroads, the decision being the unanimous voice of the bench. Chief Justice Fuller took no part in the decision and Justice McKenna, not having been a member of the court, course took no part. The opinion was read by Justice Harlan. The case came to the Sureme Court from the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, when a decree was rendered in avor of the railroads by Justice Brewer on the bench with the circuit Judges. That decree was affirmed by to-day's action.

The litigation grew out of the law passed by the Legislature of Nebraska in 1893 authorising the State Board of Transportation to establish maximum rates to be charged by the rail roads for the transportation of local freight traffic. When their schodule appeared the Union Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Northwestern companies sued out write of injunction restraining the board from putting it into effect. The infunction was granted by the Circuit Court and the judgment affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The State officials then brought the case here. It was twice argued; the last time in May, 1897, when William Jennings Bryan appeared for the State and James C. Carter for the rail-

· The opinion of the court discusses several questions and disposes of them as follows: First-The remedy of the railroads was at

squity and not at law. Second-A suit against State officials to prevent the enforcement of a State law, on the ground that it is repugnant to the Federal Constitution, is not a suit against the State within be meaning of that term as used in the Consti-

stitution, is not a suit against the State within the meaning of that term as used in the Constitution.

Third—The contention that a State has no right or power to fix the rates to be charged for the transportation of local traffic on the Union Pacific, for the reason that Congress reserved that power to itself in the company's charter, is not well founded. Congress has never passed any law to carry such a contention into effect.

Fourth—A railroad corporation is a person within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits a State from depriving a person of his property without due process of law.

Under the head of the constitutionality of the law, the opinion held that the enactment by a State of legislation, or of a regulation under that legislation, establishing such rates as will not enable public carriers to earn enough to pay the expenses of operation and a fair return upon the investment is repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment; that the question whether the rates prescribed are so low as to deprive the carrier of these rights is not conclusively a State question; that the Legislature is not the final authority to determine what is right and lawful in these matters, that being the province of the Judiciary, whose duty it is to say what legislation, either State or Federal, is repugnant to the supreme law of the land.

As to the merits of the case at bar the opinion says that the evidence in the record as to the operation of the law shows that if it had been applied to the business of the roads for the years 1890-91 and '92, the three years preceding its enactment, the receipts of the roads for the years 1890-91 and '92, the three years preceding its enactment, the receipts of the roads would have been reduced 20% per cont. depriving them of the compensation to which they were entitled for transacting the business and operating their lines, and with one exception reducing the earnings of the roads below operating expenses, and in that one exception the excess would have be

upon proper proceedings to be instituted by the State.

The opinion discusses at some length the relations of common carriers to the public and their respective rights were set forth. The companies, the court said, could not operate their roads for their own benefit exclusively nor mainly; primarily, they must be operated for the benefit of the public. Nor could rates be charged that would yield profits upon excessive capitalization. On the other hand, the State could not compel the companies to charge rates that would not return to them a reasonable interest on the investment, based upon a proper estimate of cost and value. It was conceded, however, that the determination of these questions would always be more or less embarrassing.

The result of the decision is to knock out the schedule of rates sought to be established in 1893, leaving the State at liberty to make another effort, bringing the schedule, under existing conditions, to a point where the companies can earn expenses and a reasonable dividend.

OMAHA, March 7.—The final decision in the State maximum freight rate case has provoked

idend.

OMAHA, March 7.—The final decision in the State maximum freight rate case has provoked much discussion throughout Nebraska. The leading Populists of the State are vigorously asserting that an extra session of the Legislature must be instantly called and another similar bill passed with the unconstitutional feature eliminated. The law just nullified was a Populist measure. It was passed in 1895 after a warm contest and has been in the courts ever since.

list measure. It was passed in 1895 after a warm contest and has been in the courts ever since.

As the law was very popular among the farmers and the Populists are in full control of the State government, an extra session as a stroke of political policy is quite likely. There was unfeigned satisfaction in local railroad circles. Some railroaders express themselves as fearful that the decision may result in the calling of an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of enacting rate laws that could stand the test of the courts. Among attorneys and railroaders alike the probability of an extra seasion was earnestly discussed. One politician, a Republican attorney, said:

"An extra session is bound to result from this decision. The State government has fallen down in this fight against the railroads, but is must of necessity do something further to place inself in fighting trim for the fall campaign. Gov. Holcomb is desirous of doing something to place himself in the front, and this will give him the long-looked-for opportunity. I predict that an extra session of the Legislature will be called within sixty days."

This opinion, though hinted at in railroad headquarters, was not generally accepted there as the probable outcome of the lost fight against the transportation companies.

At both the Union Pacific and the B. and M. headquarters it was the belief that an extra session at this season of the lost fight against the transportation companies.

At both the Union Pacific and the B. and M. headquarters are getting good prices for their grain and live stock, and are not going to leave their ploughing to go to Lincoln to start another fight against the railroads, which would turn out in just about the same way as this one has terminated. If it were in a scason of general depression it might be different, but as it is now to take up a fight agained, and if it is called its mission is not likely to meet with success."

WASHINGTON TELEPHONE CHARGES. Seaster Pettigrew Declares That the System

Should Be Owned by the City. WASHINGTON, March *7.-After the usual routine morning business in the Senate to-day the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was taken up. The bill as it passed the House appropriated \$5,606,647; and as it is reported to the Senate, \$7,076,298-one-half to be paid out of the revenues of the District.

When the commercial amendment was reached, which strikes out of the bill the provision for the reduction of telephone rates in the district, Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.) opposed the amendment and favored the retention of the clause. He declared that the telephone system should be owned by the city. Washington should give an example to the other cities by fixing telephone rates at an economi cal figure. If the telephone system were in city ownership the Government and the city authorities would get its use for nothing, and the citizens, instead of paying \$100 or \$125 for elephone instruments, would have them for telephone instruments, would have them for loss than \$25. As it was, the people were the victims of stock watering and stock speculation and it was the duty of Congress to set its foot upon it. The Senate ought, therefore, to adopt the House provision and investigate atterward. But he would never think of looking at the books of the telephone company, because a company organized as this company was, with watered stock and excessive charves, had a set of books which would justify its rascality.

bad a set of books which would justify its ras-cality.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) also argued in favor of the House provision as to telephones, and re-lated what he had seen in Honolalu, where the telephone is in almost every dwelling, the charge in dwelling houses being \$1 a month and in business houses \$2. And those rates, he said, must have been remunerative or men would not have invested their money in the company. These low rates, he said, were made costble

OUR POLICY IN ALASKA.

because patent rights were not recognised in Hawaii.

After the telephone company had been pretty roundly abused for its extertionate charges, the gas company came in for its share of denunciation, Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.) declaring that "a more infamous and audacious outrage was never perpetrated on an inoffensive people than is perpetrated every night in the city of Washington by the Washington Gas Light Company." LIVELY DEBATE AT OTTAWA OR THE FRYE BILL.

Ciauco Refusing Bonded Privileges in Alanka, if Cauada Gives Exclusive Rights to Operate Railronds, In Denounced Speech-ee Made by Tupper and the Premier. The telephone matter went over without ac-tion and the Senate adjourned. OTTAWA, March 7.- The passage of the Frys of a heated debate in the Canadian Commons to-Value of the Precious Stones Produced in the United States in 1887. day. Attention having been called to section 13

of that bill, Sir Charles Tupper asked if the Government, in view of the extraordinary proceed ings at Washington, intended to proceed with its Yukon Railroad proposals. He then, in the strongest terms, animadverted upon the action of the Senate, which he characterized as unbearably aggressive. He declared that neither the Canadian Parliament nor people would tolerate the dictatorial attitude assumed at Washington. There was a limit to human endurance. and here it was reached, as far as Canadians were concerned, for they would never submit to the base humiliation to which the American authorities evidently desired to subject Canada. He called upon the Government, to resent this

gus county, Montana, sapphire deposits; the further development of turquoise deposits in Santa Fé and Grant counties, New Mexico; the development of the tourmaline deposits at Mount Mics, Paris, Me., and Haddam Neck, Conn., and the finding and sale of almanding garnets from Cowee Valley, N. C. The finding of gigantic quarts crystal trock crystal) at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, Cal., was also of considerable importance. The great increase in the importation of diamonds, caused by the decrease of duty on these stones, was important, though not unlooked for. The continued popularity of the Australian opal in the United States was evidenced by the increased sales of this gem. intolerable dictation and resist to the utmost this attempt at the subversion of Canada's national dignity.

The Premier declared that it was not the inention of his Government to yield any of the concessions demanded by the United States Sen ate. He said that by the treaty of Washington, free navigation of the Stikeen was assured to Canado, and any law passed by the American Government which would render nugatory the rights under that treaty was ultra wires, and

rould be so held in the United States courts. He said that if the difficulties at Wrangell became insurmountable the Government would construct a railroad from an ocean port in Britsh Columbia to connect with the Stikeen route. The trade of the Klondike belonged to Canada, and he proposed to keep and maintain it for Canadians, but if the suggestions of Sir Charles Tupper were adopted that trade would be given over to the Pacific coast cities of the United

WIDOW SCHWEITZER'S LEGACY.

tion station at Ellis Island be increased from \$450,000 to \$1,000,000. The estimates of increase, for which Mr. Taylor advances reasons in detail, are as follows:

Surgeons' bouse, \$8,500; additional wing to main building, \$45,000; hospital outbuildings, \$33,340; immigrants' disinfection bathhouse and laundry, \$55,200; kttchen and restaurant building, \$30,000; bollerhouse, \$50,000; repairs to crib work and ferry slip, \$20,000; sewers and water supply, \$11,450; water pipes to Jersey City, \$10,000; naphtha launch, \$4,000; new ferryhouse, \$3,500; covered walks between buildings, \$25,000; additional cost bulkheads, \$40,000; contingencies, \$63,010. Recover Her Dower Interest. Jules Collin of the law office of Coudert Bros, appeared as a witness before Vice-Chancellor Pitney in Jersey City yesterday in the suit of Mrs. Martha Schweitzer of Paris to recover her dower interest in \$30,000 which left by her husband Emile. The money was left to her husband by his uncle, John Schweitzer, WASHINGTON, March 7 .- While no official Treasurer of the North Hudson County Railway day the President and Mrs. McKinley will give

Bonn. President of the company, who died be-fore it could be turned over to the legatee. After considerable litigation between the ex-cutors of Mr. Bonn's estate and the legatee the money was awarded to the latter. He died before he could collect it, and in his will he left to his wife 20,000 francs on condition that she should not marry again. hould not marry again. The widow learned that under the French In-The widow learned that under the French Inbertiance lawshe was entitled to one-haif of hehusband's cetate unconditionally, and as she
preferred that share to the 20,000 francs with
the condition attached, she applied in the Chancery Court to have the estate distributed under
the French isw.

Mr. Collin testified yesterday that in France a
widow is entitled to one-half of her husband's
estate. Vice-Chancelior Pitney reserved decision.

CANALLER'S SECOND TRIAL. George A. Krapf, who says he is a stock Capt, Bailey's Brother Is Dying and Can't Bail Him. So He Stays in Prison

Justice Giegerich opened the criminal branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. The first case on the court calendar was that of Frank Bailey, the canal boat Captain, who is charged with setting his dog at a little girl named Fannie Gallagher. In running away from the dog the child fell into the river at the foot of West Twentieth street and was drowned. All this was in 1893. Capt. Balley is indicted for manslaughter in the first degree. He was tried on the indictment last week, but the jury disagreed. When he was first arrested he was released on \$2,500 ball furnished by his brother, who is a resident of Troy. After the trial Justice Fursman increased his ball to \$7,500. The Captain's brother, being ill with pneumonia at his home in Troy, was unable to get to New York for the purpose of furnishing ball, so Capt. Balley has been locked up in the Tombs ever since.

Yesterday he received a telegram from Troy informing him that his brother was dying. On Saturday he had received a letter which stated that his mother had fallen and broken her arm. Nine jurors were obtained yesterday for the second trial. complainants bonds of the New York and is charged with setting his dog at a little Alaska Gold Exploration and Trading Company and received \$400 from Mrs. Ruckabert and \$110 from Drews. Mrs. Ruckabert was introfor a bakery she owned. She says that Krapf told her the company was paying big dividends, and that she would receive \$10,000 in February and \$62,000 more by July, 1899, it she made the purchase. He also told her, she says, that John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, was President of the Company, On Friday Mrs. Ruckabert visited the bank, and Mr. Townsend told her that he had no connection with the mining company. Then she appealed to the police, who arrested Gertner and Krapf. The company has an office at 44 Broadway, is incorporated in the State of West Virginia, and, the officers say, has a capital of \$1,000,000. It has paid no dividends so far, because the expedition sent to Alaska has not reached there yet.

When the prisoners were arraigned in court John B. Weeks, Treasurer, of the company, appeared and announced that neither had any connection with the company, nor had acted for the company. He said he thought that the stock in dispute was likely to prove Nine jurors were obtained yesterday for the second trial.

Mgr. McColgan's Successor.

BALTIMORE, March 7.-The vacancy occawill be filled by the union of two offices in the erson of the Rev. J. F. O'Brien, now assistant person of the Rev. J. F. O'Brien, now assistant of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. He will be appointed assistant rector to the Cathedral and Chancellor of the archdiocese, the latter being the office held by Father McColgan. This was learned to-day from good authority. The Rev. William Riordan, at present assistant rector to the Cathedral, has been appointed to succeed Father O'Brien at St. Peter's.

that the stock in dispute was likely to prove part of a large block of stock which the company had given out in exchange for 10,000 acres of land on the Copper River.

Krapf said the stock had been obtained at the rate of \$88 on the \$100, and that he had made no false representations in disposing of it. He was held by Magistrate Flammer in \$1,000 ball for examination next Monday. Gerstner was discharged, as he had only introduced the complainant to Krapf. Both Krapf and Gerstner live at 544 East Eighty-second street. Early Morning Trains on the Brooklyn Elevated Not Discontinued.

The threatened order to discontinue the running of trains on the Brooklyn elevated road. from 1 A. M. to 5 A. M., has not been issued yet, and, owing to the numerous protests forwarded to the management, it is thought that the service may be continued as at present.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were. A. M.—7:45, 75 Eldridge street, Aaron Weiss, detaage slight; 11:95, 149 Forsythe street, Max Shapiro damage \$100; 11:55, 763 Columbus avenue, John Rullman, damage \$25.

the original plan of reorganization gave the committee the right to issue \$100,000,000 in bonds, a circular had been issued on Jan. 26, 1897, limiting the issue to \$75,000,000, and yet the committee has announced its purpose of issuing \$90,000,000.

The Judge says that under the plan of reorganization the committee has almost unlimited discretion. He finds that the circular of Jan. 26, 1897, was not a change in the agreement, as it was not ledged with the depositors of securities or published as required, so that the committee in its discretion could act under the general powers given it as a reorganization committee in 1894, under which it can now issue bonds to any amount not exceeding \$100,000,000. The committee has so far issued \$71,-235,000 bonds, and purposes issuing the rest of the \$90,000,000. P. M.-1:30, 2244 Seventh avenue, Amandua Whiteohn, damage \$600; 5:15, Morning Star road, Graniteville, borough of Richmond, Engelhardt Keene, damsge \$10: 0:20, 115 West 120th street, Dr. William J. Gaudineer, t damsge trifling: 7:40. Matilda street, near Becker avenue, borough of Richmond, Gottlieb Reid, no damsge: 10:30, 197th street and Second ave-nue, damsge trifling; 11:10, 83 Amsterdam avenue, isaac Frank, damsge \$10.

The Weather. Pair weather continued yesterday over all the

ountry, except that it was cloudy and rainy, in the The pressure was high everywhere other than in the Northwest States. A storm was apparently form-

ing over Montana. The temperature changed but slightly, and the general tendency was toward warmer weather.

It was above freezing point in all sections except orthern New England, the upper lake regions, and upper Missouri Valley.

In this city the day was fair, with light for; average humidity, 70 per cent.; wind easterly, average velocity five miles an hour; highest official temperature 46°; lowest B4°; barometer corrected to read The thermometer at the United States Weather Bureau registered the temperature as follows: 1898. 1897.

0 A. M. 87' 22' 6 P. M. 41' 12 M. 86' 20' 6 P. M. 41' 12 M. 86' 20' 9 P. M. 80' 19 P. M. 45' 39' 19 Mid 80' WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TUESDAY. For New England, fair and warmer; light variable

winds, becoming southerly. For eastern New York, fair; warmer in southern portion; light southerly winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fair and warmer; winds becoming southerly.
For the District of Columbia, fair and slightly

warmer: southeasterly winds. For Maryland and Virginia, fair except on the coast somewhat threatening and possibly showers; warmer n the interior; easterly winds. For western Pennsylvania, fair and alightly warmer: light southerly winds. For western New York, fair; light southerly winds.

his residence, 8 West Fifty-second street, Fri-day evening being designated for "Headquar-ters Night." Gen. Butt has appointed these members of his staff: Cept. Francis Townsend Underhill, Quartermaster, with rank of Major; Major Waiter Eyre Lambert, Brigade Surgeon; Capt. Schuyler Schieffelin, Inspector of Riffe Practice, with rank of Major, and Capt. James Watson Gerard, Jr., side. All the appointees were officers in the Twelfth Regiment. **PRODUCT**

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POLICE BAID ELONDIEERS.

n Expedition Caught Drinking Parawell Boss

"Poticemen! Detectives! Getrocknete pflaumen! Dot's what dey are nothing abor dried This was what Wilhelm Lohrman said about

the detectives of the Fifth street police station last night. When he referred to the detectives as dried plums he believed he knew what he was talking about, for he is a wholesale delicatessen man, and he ought to know just what a dried plum is. The thirty-two members of the Lohrman Klon

dike Delicateseen Men's Association were in the Hotel Fritz Rasin at 532 Sixth street when Mr. Lohrman discussed dried plums and beer last night. They had assembled to driak out one more keg before starting for the gold fields of Alaska. The proprietor of the little saloon, Fritz Klein

rehearsed the story of his arraignment in Esse: Market Police Court earlier in the day. Ever time he told the story the crowd said in German "Damn the dried plums who arrested you, Mr. Klein," and Mr. Klein "damned the plums" and brought more beer to the gold seekers who sat at the little tables in his little saloon and kissed their friends good-by.

On Sunday it was decided to have a parting supper, and while the supper was being eaten in Klein's apartments over the little saloon knock came at the door and a woman's voice

"I vant my husband, Mr. Habercohn, vhiel say he vill to Klondike go und leave me." "Der gentlemans you spoken about is not in," answered Proprietor Klein, opening the door

just a little. "I am my husband's vife." shouted the woman; "If you don't let me catch him I get

der polices. D'yer hear !" "I told you twice a'ready dot he is not here," explained Mr. Klein; "I told you twice a'ready und I don't intention to told you der second

"Den I go on der station house !" shouted the angry wife, and she went. She told the Ser-geant on duty at the East Fifth street police station that thirty-two men were going to the Klondike and that her husband was mong them. Detectives Raedig and Wood

among them. Detectives Raedig and Woodbury were sent back to Klein's house with the woman. They knocked at the door and demanded the husband of the wife. Klein poked his bead out of the door and explained that Mr. Habercohn had flown from Avenue A to the Klondike with the last east side contingent that left New York and met with mountains of trouble in crossing the continent.

"I guess he's in Yuno by distime, "eald Klein. "Where I" demanded the detectives.

"Yuno!" replied Klein.
"I know! You're too fresh. Open that door." And the two cops forced the door. When they got inside they went to the beer keg and drew two glasses of amber-colored fluid.
"It's beer," said one.
"It's lager," said the other. "So we know where Habercohn is; we know, eh!"
"Yuno, I said," repeated Klein.
"He means Juno," explained the Secretary of the Klondike Association.

"Who was that man who escaped through the back window!" said one of the detectives.
"Dot must had been my husband, 'remarked Mrs. Habercohn, who had followed the officers into the room.

After more parleying the detectives arrested.

Mra. Haberconn, who had the into the room.

After more parleying the detectives arrested Klein on a charge of violating the Liquor Tax law, while the Klondikers protested and said they had bought the keg of beer on Saturday. Yesterday morning Klein was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court and held in a company of the examination.

Klein on a charge of violating the Liquor Tax law, while the Klondikers protested and said they had bought the keg of beer on Saturday. Yesterday morning Klein was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court and held in \$1,000 for examination.

So he was kept busy last night in his little saloon rehearsing the story of the arrest. While the Klondike Delicatessen Mon were gathered about the little tables saying farewell the Secretary of the association, Mr. Scholl, arrived. Ho said he had fixed things with his wife so that she would care for his shoe store at 103 First avenue while he was away digging gold. He also said he had engaged a band of music for the east side Klondike parade to be held this afternoon, and that three brewery wagons would be decorated wha flags and ready to take the party from Kleins saloon to the West Forty-second street ferry.

Mr. John Cohrs of 339 East Eightleth street said that his wife had agreed to stay hôme and mind his laundry, notwithstanding the fact that she insisted at first upon going with the expedition and had her name inscribed on the association's books.

William Koch, a waiter living at 25 First street, reported that he had siready said goodby to all his relatives.

Chris Kommacker of 532 East Forty-second street explained that he had given up his job on Vanderbilt's country property, although it paid him \$100 a week. He is a fancy glass worker.

John Feinhals, a grocer of 440 Spring street, West Hoboken, stated that he was ready to start at a minute's notice. The others who made similar reports to this were: John Luti, electrician of the Liederkranz Society; Wilhelm Walde, a farmer of Fort Lee; Wilhelm Pebcel of 116 Palisade arenue, Union Hill; I. M. Tamkeof 531 East Eleventh street, H. Dietz of 10 Rivington street; A. Konrad, a brewer, of 426 West Thirty-first street; Andrew Cook, 641 West Fortjesecond street, Ernst Schink, 252 West Fortleth street; Paul Henzel, 52 First street; William Lohrman, delicatessen dealer of 261 East Tenth street; Brooklyn; Fritz Taddiken, Bl

SPANKINGS INSTEAD OF GOLD. Guardians Rudely Interrupt the Trip of Two Boye, Klondike Bound.

TARRYTOWN, March 7 .- Oliver Van Tassell and Earl Wanser, each 15 years old, decided to go to the Klondike and seek their fortunes about six months ago. They had no money a that time, but being determined upon their project they started in to earn some money and save it. Van Tassell began to sell newspapers and his chum helped him. As a result of their six months' work they saved \$50. At the besix months work they saved abo. At the be-ginning of last week they concluded that they had sufficient cash to enable them to reach the gold regions, and they began to buy supplies. They purchased a quantity of canned goods and concealed these in the cellar of Van Tasseli's home. They were going to start early this morning.

concealed these in going to start early into home. They were going to start early into home. They were going to start early into home in a start early into home and began to remove severally home and began to remove severally home. Purdy, On Saturday night an expressman drave up to Van Tassell's home and began to remove several boxes. A neighbor notified Mrs. Purdy, Van Tassell's guardian, and she nabbed her ward. He told of his gold-seeking aspirations and who was to accompany him. Wanser's parents were notified and he sise confessed. The boys had bought tickets as far as Buffalo. They had only a few dollars left. They were both spanked and threatened with more punishment if they ever mentioned the Klondike again.

MRS. STRAIGHT MUST STAND TRIAL She Contends That She Was Justified in Alding Her Husband to Break Jail.

Judge Hudspeth, in the General Sessions Court in Jersey City yesterday, denied a motion made by Lawyer Flancke to quash the indictmen against Mrs. Blanche Straight for aiding her husband to escape from the City Prison Straight, who was wanted in this city and in Straight, who was wanted in this city and in several other places for alleged swindling operations, was held as a fugitive from justice awaiting a requisition. His wife, it is alleged, amugilod two fine steel saws to him, with which he cut the bars of the tolici-room window and escaped. The motion to quash the indictment was based on the ground that Straight was illegally detained, and therefore it was no crime to assist him to escape. Judge Hudsneth admitted that there was considerable merit in the contention. Mrs. Straight will probably be tried at the April term of court.

A Paterson Florist Killed by a Train HACKENBACK, N. J., March 7 .- The Middletown Express of the New York, Susquehanns and Western Railroad ran down and killed John Kirberg near Passaic Junction this morn-ing. Mr. Kirberg, who was 53 years old had a florist's shop on Broadway. Paterson, and had recently established a branch in this place.

Ex-Beauty Collector Duryea's Loving Cup. A score of employees of the warehouse division of the Custom House went out to Babylon on Sunday and presented a loving cup to ex-Deputy Collector Duryes. The Deputy Collector realized lately on account of ill health. Super-intendent of Warsheuses Churchill made the



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SCABLET FEVER IN A SCHOOL. one of the Largest Public Schools in the Town May Re Closed To-Day.

The Board of Health was informed yesterday that scarlet fever had broken out in Public School 93. Ninety-third street and Amsterdam avenue. It was said that there were over 100 ones of scarlet fever in the neighborhood of this school and that it was believed the disease was being spread over the neighborhood by the pupils attending the school. When the matter was brought to the attention of President Murphy he directed Dr. Blauvelt, the chief of the chool medical division, to inspect the school immediately.

immediately.

To-day Dr. Blauveit will take ten inspectors with him to the school and at the same time send six inspectors to the school annex at 225 West Ninety-third street. The eighteen doctors will examine every pupil attending the school and annex in order to ascertain whether any contagious disenses are prevalent. The doctors will also examine the teachers of the school, and in case they find that scarlet fever is epidemic, an order will be issued closing the school. Then steps will be taken to isolate each case of scarlet fever and the school building will be thoroughly fundigated.

Public School 93 is one of the largest in this city. It has an average attendance of over 2,400 children. During the past week, it is said, twenty new cases of scarlet fever were discovered in the neighborhood of the school, this boing the total number of new cases of scarlet fever reported in the city in the week.



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